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Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,995. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, AUGUST 6. 1798. PRICE SIXPENCE.

COOKEs CHEAP AND ELEGANT POCKET LIBRARY,

Containing the most esteemed and popular Works in the English Language.

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To gratify the admirers of beautiful printing and decorative elegance, SUPERIOR EDITIONS are printed, possessing those peculiar advantages never before united in any editions of the same works. From their distinguished magnificence, they are adapted to accommodate the polite and fashionable circles, the virtuoso in embellishments, and the admirers of the typographic art; as they are additionally embellished with a complete collection of portraits of the respective authors, subject-prints, besides vignette frontispieces to every volume, and possess the advantage of the first impression of the plates, worked off in the manner of proofs.

These editions therefore exhibit an unexampled specimen of the united beauties of the press and pencil, and form a pleasing unison of neatness and elegance, unequalled in the graphic or typographic art. In short, they appear in the proudest dress of paper, print, and embellishments; and if perfection and elegance are taken into consideration, the proprietor flatters himself that his works will gain admission into the libraries of the Literati, and the most fashionable of the present age.

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			Tale of a Tub	3 Nos.	1 6
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N. B. The above Works will be followed by others of equal estimation, and at the same reduced price, printed verbatim from the original copies.

From the prices affixed to these editions, the public may perceive how infinitely cheaper they are than any others submitted to their choice, notwithstanding they contain superb plates, lives, notes, arguments, glossaries, &c.

London: Printed and embellished under the direction of

C. COOKE,

No. 17, Paternoster Row,

And sold by Watson and Co. and Cheyne, Edinburgh; Reid, Leith; and Tullis, Cupar in Fife.

OAK TIMBER AND BARK.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 29th of August 1798, at mid-day, at the New Inn, Inverary,

ABOUT 1400 Cubic Feet of OAK TIMBER, lying where cut in the woods at Inverary, measuring from 6 to 18 inches diameter.

About 20 tons of Oak Bark, well manufactured.

The timber is old, and of excellent quality.

The wood-ranger will show the timber and bark any day before the sale.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the house of Mr Marquis at Inveraray, on the 27th of August, curt.

THE WOODS on the side of Loch Tarbert, in Argyllshire, which are upwards of twenty years old, belonging to Lord Stonefield.

For particulars apply to Mr Alexander Sinclair at Kilcharnaig, Mr John Campbell, sen. writer in Inveraray; or to the proprietor for a private bargain, before the day of roup.

SALE OF GROWING CORN, HAY AND WORK HORSES.

To be SOLD by public roup at Morham Kirk-hall, upon Saturday the 11th day of August current at 11 o'clock forenoon—

THE Whole GROWING CORN, with Fodder, on the said Farm of Morham Kirk-hall, parish of Morham and county of East Lothian.

Also, two Stacks of well-got OLD HAY, supposed to contain about ten thousand stone; and several Work Horses.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

The Edinburgh Glasshouse Company's

ARMED BRIG,

PHOENIX,

CORNELIUS NEILSON, Master.

IS now lying at Downe's wharf, taking in Goods for Leith, Alloa, and places adjacent, and will sail on the 12th August 1798, with or without convoy.

The Phœnix is a fine stout vessel, an excellent sailer, and has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be found on Change at Change hours—mornings and evenings on board the ship.

A SURVEY OF THE PROVINCE OF MORAY.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be had from W. Creech, Bell and Bradfute, A. Guthrie, J. Elder, J. Fairbairn, P. Hill, J. Ogle, Ja. Dickson, Edinburgh; W. Coke, Leith; J. Imray, Glasgow; G. Milne, Dundee; J. Buchanan, Montrose; and Isaac Forsyth, Elgin, 8vo.—price 5s. in boards,

A SURVEY OF THE PROVINCE OF MORAY, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND POLITICAL.

Comprehending the ancient and present state of the Province, and communicating more extensive and correct information respecting each of the 45 parishes it contains, arranged in a more perspicuous manner, and furnished at much less expence than any thing of the kind ever offered to public notice:

Embellished with an elegant VIEW of the ELGIN CATHEDRAL, and an accurate MAP OF THE PROVINCE, which includes the counties of Elgin, Nairn, and great part of the Counties of Inverness and Banff, on a scale larger than Ainslie's nine sheet Map of Scotland.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS OR ENSIGNS.

Stamp Office, Edinburgh, July 20. 1798.

WHEREAS, by an act of the 38th of his present Majesty, cap. LIII. it is enacted, That, from and after the 24th day of June 1798, *That every person using or wearing any* ARMORIAL BEARING or ENSIGN, *by whatever name the same shall be called, or who shall be possessed of any Carriage, or Seal, or Plate, or other article on which the same shall be painted, marked, engraved, or affixed, shall previously enter his or her name, and annually take out a certificate thereof as follows:—*

For every person keeping a coach or other carriage, upon which any duty under the management of the Commissioners for the affairs of taxes is chargeable, and on which such armorial bearing or ensign shall be painted, marked, or affixed, a *Stamp-duty* of TWO POUNDS AND TWO SHILLINGS.

For every person not keeping any such coach or other carriage, but who shall be charged to the duties on inhabited houses or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, by an act passed in the same session of Parliament, a *Stamp-duty* of ONE POUND AND ONE SHILLING.

And for every person not keeping any such coach or other carriage, nor being charged to the said duties on inhabited houses, or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, a *Stamp-duty* of TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

Which entries must be made *and certificates taken out within two kalendar months from and after the said 24th day of June* 1798, under the penalty of TWENTY POUNDS.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That forms of entry will be delivered out *gratis*, or filled up at this Office, and all the other Stamp Offices in Scotland appointed for issuing Hair Powder Certificates, and Certificates granted in terms of the above statute, to all persons applying for the same, for payment of the respective duties of 2l. 2s.—1l. 1s.—and 10s. 6d. *only*, as the case may require.

ALEX. MENZIES,
Head Distrb. & Coll.
North Britain.

N. B. *Alphabetical Lists will be constantly made up, and lie open for the inspection of all persons desiring the same.*

ARREARS OF OTHER STAMP DUTIES.

Every person in arrear of *Hair Powder Certificates, Hat, Medicine, Perfumery* and *Attorney Licenses*, are again desired to take out the same, otherwise prosecutions are immediately to be commenced, for payment of the statutory penalties.

TURNPIKE ROAD,

Betwixt North Queensferry and Perth.

BY appointment of last General Meeting, there is to be an adjourned General Meeting of the Trustees upon said road, at Kinross, upon Saturday the 11th day of August curt. when it is requested the Trustees will attend, as there are several matters of importance to come under their consideration.

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY,

FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS,

Established 1792—Capital L. 200,000.

STRAND 1798.

INSURERS with this Society are desired to take notice, that Payments for Insurances must be made within fifteen days after they become due, or their Policies will become void.

Annuitants whose Annuities are due, may receive the same any day betwixt the hours of ten and three o'clock, holidays excepted.

The business of this Society being extended into most parts of the kingdom, Agents are appointed to receive Proposals for Insurances on Lives, and also for the grant of Annuities, and Annuities will be paid by such Agents through whom they are granted, at Michaelmas and Lady-day.

The Society having reduced their Premiums, the new Tables of Rates, with Conditions of Insurances, may be had upon application at the Office, or to any of the said Agents; and on stating the age of the parties, the terms for annuities.

This Society, considering the present situation of affairs, have determined not to require any addition of Premiums in consequence of any person already insured with them, or who may in future be insured, becoming an officer or private in the militia, fencibles, or in any volunteer corps for security and defence of the kingdom during the present war, limiting their respective services to Great Britain.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT SKELTON, Secretary.

ROBERT ALLAN & SON, Edinburgh, } Agents.
JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Glasgow, }

LEASE OF A FARM TO BE SOLD.

THE LEASE upon the FARM of KINDROUGHT, lying within the parish of Fordyce, and county of Banff, of which there are seventeen years yet to run, and the lifetime of a person to be named and in possession at the expiry of the said seventeen years.

This farm consists of about 180 acres, mostly inclosed with stone-dykes and fences, besides a farm adjacent called Roughwilly, consisting of about 70 acres, besides the hill pasture.

It lies in the vicinity of the town of Portsoy, a sea port, and at a small distance from the public road leading to Banff.

There is abundance of limestone upon the farm, and its being near to Portsoy, where coals can be had at a reasonable rate, lime can be manufactured at an easy expence. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and a great part of it in sown grass, some of which was only laid down last crop. There is a very good dwelling-house, with a complete set of offices, all tiled, and in complete repair, and a neat garden well stock'd with all kinds of small fruit. So that few farms of the extent, in that part of the country, are to be fallen in with, equal to it.

Any person wishing to purchase this lease, will please apply to William Reid, town-clerk of Banff.

LANDS OF GRANGE.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Voluntary Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinr. the 8th of August curt, at two o'clock P.M.

THE LANDS of GRANGE, lying in the parish of Carriden, and county of Linlithgow.

This estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Forth, having an extensive view of the Frith and opposite coast, within a mile of Borrowstonness.

There are two good lodgeable houses upon the property, to one of which entry may be had at Martinmas. The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two freehold qualifications. As the lands are at present possessed under old leases, all of which expire in three years, the rent will nearly triple upon a new set.

Also, The COAL and SALT-WORKS, with the seams of COAL and IRON-STONE, within said estate, together with the village of Grange. This is one of the best situations in the frith of Forth for the Coal and Salt Trade. There are five salt-pans in good repair, and there is a very extensive field of coal, of superior quality. There are also some very rich ironmines in the property, which are under lease for three years to Carron Company for payment of a royalty.

This property will be sold, either the whole in one lot, or in two lots; the first being the lands, and the second the minerals and works.

John Stark at Grange, will shew the lands, coal, and salt works, and iron stone mines; and for farther particulars apply to John Buchan, Esq. W. S. or Robert Cathcart, W. S., Hill, street, Edinburgh; in whose hands are the title deeds, articles of sale, and a plan of the estate.

TO-MORROW WILL BE PUBLISHED,

By SIR J. H. BLAIR and J. BRUCE,

Printers to his Majesty,

AN ACT more effectually to prevent, during the War, Persons, being his Majesty's Subjects, from voluntarily repairing to, or remaining in France, or any country or place united to France, &c.

AN ACT for transferring the management of the Salt Duties to the Commissioners of Excise; and for repealing the Duties on Salt, and the Drawbacks, Allowances, and Bounties paid thereout, and for granting other Duties, Drawbacks, Allowances, and Bounties thereon.

And, in a few days will be published,

AN ACT for making perpetual, subject to redemption and purchase, in the manner therein stated, the Several sums of Money now charged in *Great Britain* as a Land Tax for One Year, from the Twenty-fifth day of *March* One thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

HIS MAJESTY's PRINTERS

TAKE this opportunity of informing the Booksellers and the Public, That they have begun their Bible Work with an handsome portable 18vo edition, which will be ready for sale, they expect, about the month of March or beginning of April next. The type is a well-finished NEW Nonpareil, from Mess. Wilson and Son's foundery, Glasgow, where all their other Founts have been cast; the paper is of superior quality to any of the low-priced impressions which have been printed for many years; and as they are resolved to give every possible attention to this and to every other editions which shall come from their Press, (in whatever size may seem best fitted for general use) in particular to the press-work, they trust this, as a specimen, will meet with general approbation.

All orders may be addressed to Mr William Waddel, the Manager, at His Majesty's Printing House, Castlehill, where all Acts of Parliament, relating to Scotland, will be regularly printed and published, and commissions faithfully attended to, and executed with dispatch.

PASTURE FARM TO BE LET.

THE FARM of GARVALDFOOT, with the Mansion-house, Garden, and Offices, in the parish of Dolphington, and shire of Peebles, as presently possessed by Colonel Shettlewood, is to be let for 3 years, and entered to at Martinmas next. The lands consist of about 164 Scots acres, all inclosed and subdivided. The house will accommodate a large family—the situation is pleasant; and both upon the premisses, and in the immediate neighbourhood, there is excellent shooting and fishing.

The house, offices, and garden, will either be let along with the farm, or separately.

Henry Dickson at Melling will shew the grounds, and offers for a lease may be given in to John Syme, writer to the signet, betwixt and 1st September next.

A FARM OF EXCELLENT QUALITY TO LET

IN PERTHSHIRE.

THE LANDS of SOUTH CAIRN MACBETH, commonly called CAIRNBEDDIE, now occupied under a life-rent-tack, by Thomas Wighton, and subtenants, consisting of about 140 acres arable, besides some very improveable muir-ground. The whole out of lease by voluntary agreement with the tenant at Whitsunday first, and will be let either in one or two possessions, as most convenient.

Those lands are of a rich dry soil and south exposure, which ensures an early and good crop of wheat, barley, pease, &c. are situated in the parish of St Martin's, with easy access by by turn-pike roads, and not above five measured miles from the town and port of Perth, and besides meadow-pasture, there will be a considerable quantity of the farm left ley, and under sown grass, not to be ploughed up next spring for the benefit of the incoming tenant.

Proposals and offers in writing to be given in to the proprietor at St Martin's, and James Tasker, farmer in North Cairnbeddie. The tenants in the lands or the ground-officer on the estate will shew the premisses.

FARMS IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK TO LET.

I.—THE FARM of NEWMAINS, consisting of 188 acres Scots measure. This farm is situated in the parish of Cambusnethan, about a mile distant from the great road leading from Glasgow to Lanark, and is all inclosed and subdivided. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and moss, and there is lime to be had at a cheap rate, at the distance of four miles—There is a good steading of houses on the farm.

II.—The FARM of WHITESTRIDE, adjoining to the above farm of Newmains, consisting of 70 acres Scots measure. This farm is also inclosed and subdivided.

These two farms will be either let together or separately, as can be agreed on.

III.—The FARM of CASTLEHILL, consisting of 115 Scots acres, lying in the parish of Cariuke. This farm is yet uninclosed, but will be inclosed and subdivided, upon such terms as can be agreed on betwixt the proprietor and tenant.

The entry to the whole of these farms is to be at Martinmas next as to the arable lands, and to the houses and grass at Whitsunday thereafter.

IV.—The FARM of HILLHOUSE of WESTSHIELD, in in the parish of Carnwath, as presently possessed by four different tenants.

Proposals in writing will be given in to Lieutenant-General Sir James Steuart Denham of Coltness and Westfield, Baronets at Coltness, by Hamilton, the properietor, Robert Trotter, Esq. George's Square, Edinburgh, or William Fell, overseer at Coltness.

FARM & MILL OF SAUGHTONHALL.

To be LET for such number of years as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE FARM and MILL of SAUGHTONHALL, at the distance of two miles from Edinburgh, on the old Glasgow road, as at present in the possession of Mr Trelss. There are nearly 140 Scotch acres in the farm, which is well inclosed and subdivided.

Mr Trelss will show the premisses, and proposals in writing may be given to him, or transmitted to Mr Inglis, W. S. No. 59, Prince's Street; or to Sir James Baird, Bart. the proprietor at Lethem House, by Haddington, between and the end of August, from either of whom every other necessary information may be procured.

It is intended, that part of the rent shall be one boll of wheat and one boll of barley for each acre, payable by the tenant, at the highest Mid-Lothian fiar price, and that the remainder shall be money rent.

N. B. The incoming tenant may have an opportunity of purchasing the Stocking on the farm, and Crop on the ground, as both are to be disposed of.

LANDS IN FIFESHIRE.

To be SOLD by public Roup, within the house of John Wilson, vintner in Dunfermline, upon Friday the 7th of September next, betwix the hours of twelve o'clock mid-day and one afternoon,

THE LANDS of TRANSYLVANIA, lying within the parish, and in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dunfermline, consisting of about 34 acres Scots measure of very fine land, all inclosed and subdivided. There is an excellent free stone quarry within the lands. They hold of a subject superior, for payment of six bolls of meal, and the superior is bound to pay minister's stipend, schoolmaster's salary, and for reparation of kirks.

Also, a LEASE for ninety-nine years from Martinmas 1785, of Two Acres of the Lands of GARVOCK, adjoining to the lands of Transylvania, upon which there is a pigeon-house and five weaver's houses, all substantially built within these few years. The rent payable to the landlord is only 2l. and a boll of meal.——Also, another LEASE for nineteen years after Martinmas 1790, of Eleven Acres or thereby of the Lands of GARVOCK, the rent whereof is 11l.

These two leases will either be sold together or separately, as purchasers may incline.

For particulars apply to John Stocks, at West Bridge of Kirkcaldy, or James Drummond and David Wemyss, writers to the signet.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

BY desire of the Philanthropic Society, the Rev. Mr JAMES STRUTHERS will preach a SERMON, on Thursday first at 12 o'clock, in the Relief Meeting House, College Street. The Collection to be applied for executing the plan of that Institution.

The Society are more and more convinced of the necessity of such an Institution in this city; and though their endeavours to reclaim have in some instances failed, yet their success has exceeded even their former expectations.

They have at present five women in service, who, from the latest accounts are behaving well; some of these have been about twelve months in service. The Society have thirteen females in their house, most of whom are appearing to do well. After stating these facts, they earnestly solicit a continuance of the patronage of the public.

LOST

Betwixt the Pier of Leith and Edinburgh, upon Friday the 3d of August,

A Small Black POCKET-BOOK, containing three Five Shilling Notes, and a Promissory Note of Sir William Forbes and Co. L. 120, and a Note of the Bank of Scotland for L. 156.

As payment of these Notes is stopt at the different Houses, they can be of no use to any but the owner; and if the person who has found it will return it to John Watson, merchant in Leith, he shall receive TWO GUINEAS Reward, and no questions asked.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

To be Sold by public auction, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st day of November 1798, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE LANDS and OTHERS FOLLOWING, VIZ.

I.—The LANDS of DALBLAIR, consisting of the Twenty Shilling Land of Glenmuir, called CRUICKS, the Two Merk Land of old extent of NETHER DALBLAIR, the One Merk Land of HOLES, or CONSTABLE-MERK, and the Two and a Half Merk Land of the Five Merk Land of Carbellors called GASS, all as at present possessed upon lease by John Gemmel, lying in the parish of Auchinleck.

II.—The Twenty Shilling Land of old extent of KNOCKROAN, with the Houses and Pertinents as at present possessed upon leases by George Irvine, Janet Hay and others, lying in said parish of Auchinleck.

III.—The Half Merk Land of WILLOCKSTOWN or Willocksneuk, with Teinds and Pertinents, as at present possessed, without written lease, by James Wallace, lying in the parish of Mauchline.—And,

IV.—A Small Piece of Land called FORDMOUTH or NEUK, with the Pertinents, as at present possessed, without written lease, by Hugh Watt, lying in the parish of Sorn.

The gross and free proven rents of the premisses are as follows:—

		Gross Rent.			Free Rent.			
Dalblair & others,	No. 1.	L. 115	0	0	90	3	4	
Knockroon,	No. 2.	62	0	8	49	9	11	6-12ths.
Willockshill,	No. 3.	35	0	0	34	14	5	5-12ths.
Fordmouth,	No. 4.	3	0	0	2	7	0	
		L. 215	0	8	176	14	8	11-12ths.

The lands of Dalblair (No. 1.) are possessed on a lease for 19 years from Whitsunday 1793, at the above rent of 115l. besides payment of all public and parochial burdens. The other lands, excepting some small pendicles, are possessed either at pleasure, or on leases which will expire at Martinmas 1799, when they will undoubtedly draw considerable additional rents, over and above all cess, minister's stipend, and other public and parochial burdens, as appears by an estimate of the value of a 19 years lease of said lands, lodged in Court.

The premisses, all of which (excepting the pendicle of Fordmouth, holding of the family of Loudoun) hold of the family of Auchinleck, are appointed by the Court to be exposed at the upset prices following, as the total proven value of the same, after all deductions—*viz.*

Dalblair, and others,	No. 1.	L. 2369	3	4	
Knockroon,	No. 2.	1424	18	1	6-12ths.
Willockshill,	No. 3.	937	10	2	3-12ths.
Fordmouth,	No. 4.	66	9	0	
		L. 4798	0	7	9-12ths.

Printed copies of the memorial, and abstract of the proven rental, and value of the premisses, may be had at the office of Robert Boswell, writer to the signet, St Andrews Square; and the lands will be shown at any time by the tenants.

The conditions of sale, and proven rental, are in the hands of Alexander Ross, Depute Clerk of Session; and for any futher particulars apply to Mr Boswell.

COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 26th of November 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of HAYFIELD, beautifully situated upon the Lake of Lochow, within twelve miles of Inverary, the county town, and within three miles of the sea at Bunaw, where an iron furnace is erected, by an English company.

This estate is worthy of attention, as few or none have such advantages both natural and acquired. The soil is excellent, abounds with limestone, is capable of the highest improvement, well adapted for cropping and grazing, and there is easy access to the estate, by good roads.

The Mansion-house is good and modern, commanding a delightful prospect of the lake and islands therein, the largest of which belongs to the estate. The office-houses are large and commodious, and all lately built—and there is an excellent Garden of south exposure, well stocked with fruit trees. The pleasure grounds and plantations, containing trees of many various kinds, are beautifully laid out, and which, as well as the natural woods upon the estate, are thriving and valuable; and the whole premisses in the highest order.

The estate abounds with game; and the lake of Lochow and the river of Awe (which are part of its boundaries) afford salmon and other fish of different kinds.

The present free rent is only about 536l. Sterling; but from the improvements already made, which are only now beginning to bring a return, and from those that may be made, a very considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected, upon granting proper and permanent leases.

The present value of the woods, as estimated by persons of skill, is upwards of 3900l.

N. B. If purchasers incline, a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament will be sold along with the estate.

A L S O,

The LANDS of DUNAUCH, with the Shealings and Fishings thereof, lying in the parish of Kilmore and shire aforesaid—the present rent whereof is about 105l. Sterling.

These lands are agreeably situated near the sea coast, of good soil, and capable of much improvement, and there is a stool of natural wood upon them that has not been cut these 40 years, besides planted wood very thriving. The present value of the woods is estimated at 610 Sterling.

For further particulars, application may be made to John Spottiswood, Esq. Sackville Street, London; Mr Keith, accountant in Edinburgh; or Harry Davidson, writer to the signet there.

A FARM TO LET

In the county of Fife, immediately adjoining to the town of St Andrews, to be entered to at Martinmas first.

THE Lands of PILMOR and PILMOR LINKS, consisting of about 280 acres, about 80 acres whereof are at present arable; a considerable part more may be improved at a very small expence. The remainder of the lands are at present used as a sheep walk, and one of the best in this country for that purpose, as it is not only a dry situation, but there is abundance of shelter for the sheep at all seasons.

Any intending offerers will please give in their proposals to Mr Erskine of Cambo, the proprietor; Mr John Campbell, jun. W. S. Edinburgh; or to Mr Steuart Grace, town-clerk of St Andrews.

G A M E.

GENERAL CAMPBELL requests his Freinds who have been accustomed to take their sport on the Grounds of Boquhan and Easter Glentirran, to give the GAME, that are much diminished since the storm of 1794, the next season to recruit.

The Game-keeper has orders to keep poachers from shooting there; and the tenants are directed to stop, or give the name and description of every person that hunts without a written order, to the Factor at Stirling for prosecution.

Boquhan, 3d August 1798.

Extraordinary proofs of the superior efficacy of Spilsbury's Antiscorbutic Drops, displayed in the following cures:

MR GORE, bookseller, Liverpool, favoured the proprietor with the case of a lady cured of the leprosy in that neighbourhood.

Also two remarkable cases of the scurvy and rheumatism, sent to the proprietor by Mr Carey, bookseller, of Hepton Mallet, Somersetshire.

The memorable and extraordinary case of John Palmer near fifty years of age, who had been afflicted twelve years, with near fifty ulcers, and deemed incurable by the faculty, cured by Mr Spilsbury's Drops.

The case of Henrietta Paterson, cured of an inveterate scurvy, of ten years standing, by Mr Spilsbury's Drops. Attested by John Carstairs, and George Wright, surgeons, Edinburgh; Thomas Matthew, Robert Walker, College-Kirk, Edinburgh.

A child of three years old, who had been subject to irritating eruptions and blotches over different parts of his body, from his birth, is now cured by taking a few of Mr Spilsbury's 5s. bottles of Drops. Further particulars, with a reference to the party in the neighbourhood of Bristol, may be known by applying to William Browne, bookseller, Tolzey, Bristol.

Mr Thomas Wilson, No. 15. King's Street, St James's Square, London, cured of an inflammation on his face and body, attended with eruptions, by eight small bottles of these Drops.

George Ison, apprentice to Mr T. Webster, Barton-in-the-Beans, Leicestershire, who laboured for two years under a very alarming disorder, which operated like the rheumatism, bordering on the palsy, was cured by taking only three 5s. bottles.

George Allen, broad-weaver, of Limley-Stoke, Wilts, and distributor of Cruttwell's Bath Chronicle, cured of the Evil by these drops.

The Drops are sold at the Dispensary in Soho Square—and

Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, and } South Bridge,
Mr J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, } Edinburgh,
Mr KELTIE, Perfumer, New Town Edinburgh.

Are appointed Wholesale Agents, where the inhabitants of Scotland, and the Venders of patent medicines may be supplied on the same terms as at the Dispensary, Soho Square.

These DROPS may also be had in bottles of 1l. 2s. and 5s. each, duty included, of

Mr John Buchanan, jun. Sun Fire Office, Glasgow.

J. Mennons and J. Duncan, Glasgow	Mess. Morison & Son, Perth
A. Barry, Paisley	Mr Thomson, Aberdeen
Maclelan, Greenock	Mr Dickson, druggist, and
M'Intosh, Inglis & Wilson,	Mr Inglis, Dumfries
Inverness—Tho. Cave, Banff	Walker & Hodson, Newcastle
John Allan, Dundee	Mr Jollie, Carlisle
Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso	Mr James Paton, and
Mr Dick, Surgeon, Dundee	Mr P. Craigie, Montrose
Mr Anderson, Stirling	Mr Dempster, Cupar Fi
	Mr Millar, druggist, Pef
	Mr Gray, mercht. Haw

SALE OF LANDS IN AYRSHIRE, *AND HOUSES IN KILMARNOCK.*

ADJOURNED AT DESIRE OF INTENDING PURCHASERS.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Friday the 10th of August 1798, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Sun Inn, Kilmarnock, (and not the Angel Inn, as formerly advertised,)

THE following LANDS and HOUSES, which belonged, in whole or in part, to the late Mr PATERSON of Kailmshill, in the lots after mentioned:

LOT I.—The LANDS of HILLHOUSE, MOSSIDE, and WHITEHILLOCH, with the teinds, lying in the parish of Riccarton, and shire of Ayr. The lands hold of the Prince. are of a brown loam and clay soil, and consist, according to a measurement made by William Crawford, of about 117 acres, of which Whitehilloch contains about 20 acres. It is full of marle, and at the expence of 20l. may be made the best land in the farm. The lands of Hillhouse are let for nineteen years from Martinmas 1789, at 74l. of rent. Mosside, and the westmost part of Whitehilloch, are at present possessed by John Merry, without a lease, at 35l. per annum, but will let from 25s. to 30s. per acre upon a nineteen years lease. The whole of this lot lies in the immediate neighbourhood of a lime quarry, at which lime for manure may be got at a small expence. The proprietor has a right to the teinds, and the public burdens are not much.—The upset price of this lot will be 3402l. 8s. 4d.

LOT II.—The LANDS of LOCHEND, RIGHEAD, and SORN MILL, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the parish of Galston, and shire of Ayr.

These lands hold blench of a subject superior. They contain about 210 acres, are of a good clay soil, well inclosed and subdivided, and abound with lime of a superior quality. They are at present out of lease, but would let on a lease at from 22s. to 25s. per acre. There is no stipend payable out of the lands, and the other public burdens are not great.—The upset price of this lot will be 4500l.

LOT III.—That FORE HOUSE on the East Side of the New Street of Kilmarnock, leading to the Green, belonging to the late Mr Paterson, and now or lately possessed by John Thomson and William Allan. The rent of this house is 8l. 10s. subject to the expence of repairs.—The upset price will be 70l.

LOT IV.—The SHOPS or BOOTHS and LOFT at Bridge of Kilmarnock, now or lately possessed by Nathaniel Hodge. The yearly value of these subjects is about 2l. subject to the expence of repairs, and about 1s. 5d. of feu-duty—and the upset price will be 12l.

LOT V.—The HOUSES & YARDS in Backside or Smiddy-row of Kimarnock, possessed by John M'Millan and John Auld. The yearly rent of these subjects is 16l. 10s. subject to the expence of repairs, and 1l. 17s. 7d. 8-12ths of feu-duty.—The upset price will be 126l. 5s. 7d.

LOT VI.—A FEU-DUTY of 7l. yearly, payable by the Seceding Congregation of Kilmarnock to the late Mr Paterson.—The upset price of this lot will be 140l.

LOT VII.—Certain other FEU-DUTIES payable to Mr Paterson, amounting to 11s. 8d. yearly—at the upset price of 11l. 13s. 4d.

Persons desirous of viewing the lands may apply to William Parker, Esq. Kilmarnock, or Mr William Brown, writer there; and for other information as to the lands of Lochend and Righead, application may be made to John Hunter, clerk to the signet, and as to the whole to Thomas Adair, clerk to the signet.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr Hunter, vintner in Forfar, upon Friday the 17th day of August 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of KINCRIEGH, with those parts after mentioned of the Lands of KINCALDRUM, and that either together, or in the following lots, as purchasers may incline.

LOT I.—Being a Part of the Lands of Kincaldrum, with the Mansion-house and Garden, consisting of 134 Scots acres of good arable land, inclosed partly with stone dykes, and partly with thriving hedges. The whole inclosures of these lands are well watered, and they are out of lease, so that the purchaser will get immediate access.

LOT II.—Being Part of the Lands of Kincreigh, consisting of 189 Scots acres, all arable, and capable of great improvement. The present leases terminate with crop 1799. There is a good stone quarry in the ground, for inclosing or building houses; and as the land for some length lies along the turnpike road leading from Forfar to Dundee, it might be feued out to manufacturers to great advantage.

LOT III.—Comprises the remainder of the Lands of Kincreigh, and the Govals, and consists of 331 Scots acres.—The present leases of these lands expire with crop 1799.

The whole of these lands are contiguous to one another, and are within about seven miles of the town of Dundee, and five of the town of Forfar, to both which towns there is commodiodious and easy access, by an excellent turnpike road lately made.

There will be attached to the above lots, if sold together, or in one of the above lots, if sold separately, a Superiority affording a Freehold Qualification in the county, if the purchasers incline.

The title deeds are in the hands of Frederick Fothringham and Alexander Pearson, writers to the signet, to whom, or to Mr Bower the proprietor, at his house of Kinnettles, any person who is desirous to purchase the whole lands, or any of the lots, by private bargain before the day of sale, or who wishes any further information, may apply.

N. B. The sale of the lands was formerly advertised to take place within the house of Mr Gordon, vintner in Dundee, but it is now altered to Mr Hunter's house in Forfar.

ARCHANGEL TAR AND GREASE BUTTER.

Just arrived and to be sold by JOHN WATSON and Co.

A CARGO of Archangel TAR, fit for Sheep-salving.—They have also for sale, American Tar and Grease Butter, of different kinds.

Leith, 3d August 1798.

SALE OF LANDS AND A PATRONAGE IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday 21st November 1798, at one afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private bargain,

THE ESTATE of SLAINS, consisting of more than 6000 Scots acres, divided into three lots, which will be sold altogether or in lots, as purchasers may incline. Near 1200 acres of the Land are rich Infield; above 1000 good Outfield, and more than 1900 acres of fine Pasture Land, a great part of which is very improveable. About 4500 acres are peculiarly well adapted for corn, turnips, broad clover, and feeding pasture; and from the situation of the property in regard to markets and manure, no estate in the country can be improved at less expence.——ALSO the PATRONAGE of the United Parishes of Slains and Furvie.

The whole property lies very compact for a single purchase, being on a medium about 5½ miles in length, by more than 2 in breadth. If sold separately, the property will be exposed as under:

	Scots measure. A.	R.	P.	Bear B.	F.	Meal B.	F.	Money Rent. L.	S.	D.	Total Rent* L.	S.	D
Lot I.													
Infield,	426	3	37										
Outfield,	537	0	18										
Pasture	1209	1	30										
Muir, Lochs of Water, & Benty Hills,	564	1	17										
Total of Lot 1.	2737	3	22	8	0	63	2	655	9	1½	710	5	7½
Lot II.													
Infield,	332	0	3										
Outfield,	945	0	10										
Pasture,	393	2	10										
Moss, Muir, Lochs of Water, & Benty Hills,	409	1	25										
Total of Lot 2.	2080	0	8	4	0	260	1	350	7	9½	549	3	6½
Lot III.													
Infield,	425	3	1										
Outfield,	576	2	15										
Pasture,	352	2	5										
Muir, Lochs of Water, & Benty Hills,	29	3	31										
Total of Lot 3.	1384	3	12	14	1	78	0	369	13	11½	441	0	5¼
Total,	6202	3	2	26	1	401	3	1375	10	10¼	1700	9	7½

* *The Bear is converted at 18s. and the Meal at 15s. being under the medium of the last seven years sale.*

N. B. There are about 300 acres of the moss stated above, as in lot 2d, which will afterwards be divided amongst the three lots: And as the above measurements have been taken from a plan made in 1782, considerable portions of what is here stated as outfield, have since been improved and converted into infield, and parts of the muir and pasture since likewise brought into tillage.

The whole lands are at present very low rented, and few of the leases subsist after Whitsunday 1799, when a great advance of rent may be depended on. A small part of the property is in the natural possession of the proprietor, upon which there is a moderate value put, but the whole does not exceed L.64 sterling, including the value of part of the shell dung in the town of Colliestown attached to these lands.

The lands lie along the sea coast for more than seven miles and on both sides of the great road leading from Aberdeen to Peterhead, by Waterside. The south part within fourteen English miles of the former, and the north part within ten of the latter. The new turnpike road from Aberdeen to Peterhead by Ellon, passes within 1¼ English miles of the Ferry at Waterside; and it has been proposed to have a branch road to run from thence in nearly a direct line by Ythan Lodge, to join this new road, which can be done at little expence. The present road from Aberdeen to Peterhead, by Waterside, runs through the centre of lot 1st for more than three miles, and afterwards continues two miles as the march betwixt lots 2d and 3d, in nearly a parallel line to the sea, and at no part more than 1¼ English miles distant from it. A great part of this road has been repaired of late at a considerable expence, and is one of the best to be met with in the country.

The river Ythan, which is navigable for a considerable way up, runs along the south extremity of the property for more than two miles, and is much used for shipping of meal and grain, and coal and lime can be got there almost at any time. The north parts of the property have the advantage of being within three English miles of the harbour of Wardhill, to which there is easy communication by good roads, and where coal and lime can also be had, and grain and meal put on ship board during the summer season without danger or risk; and as very little expence will improve this harbour, the proprietors of land in that neighbourhood intend to make it safe for vessels of 100 tons burden at any season of the year.

There are two corn mills upon lot 1st, and two upon lot 2d, all well supplied with water in the driest seasons of the year, and there is a convenient situation for erecting one upon lot 3d, where great supply of water can also be constantly had. Upon different parts of lots 1st and 2d there are likewise many fit situations for erecting machinery to be wrought by water. The mill of Leask, on lot 2d, has a valuable thirlage upon the lands of two neighbouring proprietors to the extent of twelve ploughs labouring; and from the improvements making upon these estates, the thirlage will in the course of a few years be considerably encreased. This mill was very lately built, and is one of the completest in the county.

There is lying in the heart of the estate a range of small hills, containing inexhaustible stores of limestone and limestone gravel, part of which is included into each lot; and there is also upon many of the farms great variety of a fine shelly sand, of calcareous nature; all of which are found to be very valuable manures. The gravel lies to the very surface, and is mixed with the limestone in size from one to eight or ten pounds weight; the calcareous sand is likewise very easily got at.

The fish town of Colliestoun, situated on lot 1st, consisting of about 60 families, is a great acquisition to the property, by supplying the inhabitants with abundance of fish at a cheap rate, and producing large quantities of manure yearly for the improvement of the land, namely, shell dung. There is also a good harbour there that will admit of vessels of 80 tons burden. Another fish town lies about a mile further north, situated within lot 3d.—The loch of Slains, lying in the middle of the land, covering about 54 acres, well stored with pike and perch, is a great ornament to the property.

The whole estate lies completely connected, being bounded upon the east and south by the German Ocean and river Ythan, and the west and north boundaries with the neighbouring heritors are very regular. It comprises about 7-8ths of the united parishes of Slains and Furvie, the patronage of which will be attached to lot 1st; and to this lot will also be attached the right of salmon fishing in the sea, north from Ythan mouth.

Upon each lot there are many pleasant situations for a mansion-house, with a south exposure, prospects of the sea, and views of the river Ythan and adjacent country; particularly on the banks of that river, north from the kirk, and near the great loch.

An estate with so many natural advantages is seldom to be had, such a large proportion of the property being adapted for coming under the plough, and being so obviously capable of the highest improvement from the variety of operating manures within itself; besides the convenience of so readily importing others, and exporting the produce of the ground. A small part of the estate has been put into a state of melioration within these few years by past; and the soil is amply repaying the tenants for any little improvements that have been made by them; they are all in a thriving way, and no arrears due.

For the convenience of purchasers the price will be made payable by installments; and there will be no objection to subdivide any of the above lots, provided it does not materially affect the arrangement already made upon the estate.

The whole of the estate holds blench of the Crown, and is rated in the cess books at 2334l. Scots of valuation; upon division of which, according to the present rental, lot 1st should afford two freehold qualifications. The superiority of part of this lot will be attached to lot 2d, so that it should afford two, and lot 3d considerably more than one freehold. The King's College of Aberdeen is titular of the teinds, and the teind duty is ascertained by decreet arbitral.

For further particulars apply to John Alexander Higgins, W. S. Edinburgh; Tho. Burnett, advocate in Aberdeen; Mr Frazer, Lincoln's Inn, or Mr Christie, Pall-Mall, London; or to William Alexander at Nether-mill of Cruden, by Ellon, factor upon the estate; either of whom will furnish particular rentals, and shew a plan and measurement of the lands.

John Anderson tenant at Kirkton of Slains, or John Thoirs ground-officer upon the estate, will point out the boundaries of the several lots.

LONDON PRICES, JULY 30.

RAW HIDES.

Hides p. st.	3s 2d to 3s 6d	Heavy Calf	10s 0d each
Middling	3s 0d to 0s 0d	Light Calf	6d p. lb
Ordinary	3s 0d to 0s 0d	Lamb Skins	1s 9d to 2s 9d

SMITHFIELD.

To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb

Beef	3s 4d to 4s 0d	Veal	3s 8d to 4s 8d
Mutton	3s 0d to 3s 6d	Pork	3s 0d to 3s 8d

Lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 8d

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.

Several couriers have lately arrived here from our Governors of the islands in the Archipelago, and from Morea, whose dispatches occasioned long conferences of the Divan. They are said to relate to the French fleet which lately sailed from Toulon. The most precise orders have been sent to the above Governors, as well as to the Bashaws of Morea and Macedon, to be on their guard against any enterprize which might be attempted in those parts. The port seems to be rather uneasy in regard to the last mentioned provinces, as many of their inhabitants are strongly attached to revolutionary principles.

Within these last days a dreadful conflagration has again destroyed a great part of this city. Upwards of 3000 houses have been reduced to ashes, and merchandize and precious effects have been destroyed to a great amount.

BERLIN, July 7.

This city has just been the theatre of a scene, which has already given rise to a thousand impostures and calumnies. It was reported that the people of this capital had risen, and that they had exclaimed, "No King, perish the King, &c." The enemies of France cried out, "It is Sieyes who excited this revolutionary movement; it was to have been expected."—The following however, is an exact statement of what happened:

The Court Marshal had permitted some speculators to construct a temporary amphitheatre of boards in the streets through which the King with his Court had to pass, on the 18th of this month, on his way to the place of inauguration. His Majesty, on observing the amphitheatre, where he knew that seats would be let at a high rate, expressed his disapprobation of it; saying, that his people ought not to pay for a sight of him, and that the amphitheatre could be useful only to the rich, and not to the poor and useful part of his subjects, who could not afford the excessive price of a seat in it. The people having heard this observation, exclaimed "The King is right—this is to be really a King. He thinks of his people. Are the rich only to have the pleasure of seeing him! Down with the amphitheatre! Down with it!" Following the word with the deed, the people began to pull it down; but the Police opposed them. General Gatze, Commandant of Berlin, repaired to the spot, and imprudently struck one of the demolishers. This drew upon him some very ill treatment, which might have had fatal consequences, had not General Mollendorf appeared with a regiment of cavalry, which, however, he did not so much as order to draw their swords. He spoke mildly to the multitude, and induced them so much the more willingly to disperse, as the presence of the regiment of cavalry gave very great weight to the reasons alledged by the General, to determine them to adopt that measure.

VIENNA, July 14.

According to accounts received this day from Turkey, the Captain Pacha, attempting to storm Weddin, suffered a great defeat; but according to other accounts, the next day the rebels themselves made their chief, Passawan Oglou, prisoner; beheaded him, and sent his head to the Captain Pacha. We wait the confirmation of these accounts.

FRANKFORT, July 17.

The Austrian troops in Upper Austria and Bavaria are estimated at 90,000 men; and those in the Tyrol, Carniola, Istria, Dalmatia, and the late Venetian Terra Firma, at about 170,000 men.

It is said that Sieyes will make at Berlin propositions favourable to the Prince of Orange.

MILAN, July 3.

The Ligurian troops have now entirely evacuated the Piedmontese territory, and the Piedmontese troops the Ligurian.

The Austrian and French armies have both received so many reinforcements from time to time, that they are estimated at 100,000 men each.

The camp of 15,000 men, which the French are forming in the vicinity of Modena, consists chiefly of cavalry. Sixteen French regiments are advancing towards Italy over Mount Cenis and Mount St Bernard.

The Pope is so weak and feeble that he can scarcely walk twenty steps.

The Ecclesiastical estates in the Roman territory will be sold for the benefit of the French Republic.

PARIS, July 21.

The gallant Kosciusko assisted on the 14th at the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred. When the President, speaking of the misfortunes of Poland, said, they would not last forever, as the illustrious defender of Sarmatian liberty had returned to Europe, Kosciusko seemed deeply affected, and his eyes were full of tears.

A Citizen is to ascend on horseback with a balloon in the Park de Mosseaux.

By an *arrêté* of General St Cyr, the income of the Roman Bishops has been fixed at 2500 scudi per annum; and, by another *arrêté*, he has abolished all corporations and fraternities, and made over their estates to hospitals.

London

AUGUST 2.

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Waldegrave, with the fleet under convoy for Newfoundland and America, are put into Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, some of the ships having sustained damage; among these are the Saratoga and Iris.

We have already stated the displeasure manifested by several officers of the fleet, at the appointments of Admiral Nelson and Captain Townbridge in the Mediterranean. Lord St Vincent is tired of his station; and Admirals Sir W. Parker, and Sir John Orde have also requested leave to return home.—*Star.*

The Society who prosecuted Williams the bookseller, for his late libel on Christianity, having rejected a suggestion of Mr Erskine, to instruct their Counsel to state to the Court, that they were satisfied with the punishment already inflicted on the defendant by his commitment to Newgate, the learned gentleman is said to have written to them a note, in which he declined being further concerned for the Society, and at the same time returned them their retainer.

Some of the Turkish provinces are now ravaged by the plague, which rages in so violent a degree as to carry off its victims in 12 or 15 hours. The inhabitants of Belgrade have quitted the place, and are encamped at some distance from its walls.

So many quarrels have arisen between the French troops, on account of the gasconades inscribed on the colours of many corps, and which were a continual source of taunting to others, that the Directory has come to a resolution to banish all such distinctions.—They have accordingly published a decree, by which they order that "all standards, containing a mention of the different actions in which the corps was engaged, shall be placed as so many memorials in the hands of the Administrative Council of each corps, and that new ones shall be given to them in exchange."

A Gazette published at Liege gives the following curious account of a conversation which took place between Francois de Neufchateau, the Ex-Director, on his return from Seltz, and some of the Magistrates of Liege. The latter said, they looked on his return through that place as an happy presage of peace. His reply was, "Certainly I do not bring war, as the Congress still sits at Rastadt." The capture of Malta he mentioned as a plan formed last year, though but now carried into execution. Being asked, Whether news might not shortly be expected from Buonaparte? —the answer was, "You will have nothing but false reports, until he writes himself!"

On Monday an over-driven bullock forced himself into the tap-room of a public-house in Fore-street, where he did considerable damage before he could be removed, and so much terrified some persons in the house, that, having made their way out of the window, they were *afraid* to return to settle the reckoning.

We are glad to have it in our power to do justice to an injured female, suffering under the grossest misrepresentation and wanton malice, by declaring, that the account from Bow Street, of what passed there, about Lady Wallace, is false. It is needless to recapitulate the decided proofs of this given in all the morning papers.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY's SLOOP GEORGE.

TO REAR-ADMIRAL HARVEY.

"*St Thomas's, on the River Oronoque, March 21.*

"SIR—On January 2. having received orders from Lieutenant Senhouse, commander of his Majesty's armed brig Requin, to proceed with his Majesty's armed sloop George under my command, to Martinico, at the P. M. on January 2. got under weigh from Demarara, and proceeded. At six A. M. on January 3. saw two sail on our lee-bow, bore down on them, and found them to be, one a cutter of 12 guns and 109 men, the other a schooner of six guns and 63 men, belonging to this place. We immediately commenced action, the George on the starboard tack, and the privateer on the larboard, when a smart action of 40 minutes ensued. Seeing them determined to board, I ordered the helm a-lee, with intention to preserve the weather gage, but unfortunately the George missed stays, and in the act of veering fell on board the Spanish cutter. They immediately grappled us, and made two unsuccessful attempts to board. The schooner, at the same time, being on our weather quarter, they attempted the third time to board, and unfortunately carried the George, after having killed Mr Lascelles, the sailing-master; Mr Alex. Stewart, (a gentleman of Grenada,) and six of our men; and wounded myself and sixteen of the men, out of the small complement of forty that we had on board. In this action the Spaniards lost 32 killed, and several wounded. I hope, whenever I have the honour to see you, to make it appear the loss of the George has not been owing to any misconduct of mine. The Governor of this place has treated the wounded and prisoners with great humanity and indulgence. From many favours already received I take the liberty most earnestly to solicit you to procure my speedy release, and remain, with all possible respect, your most obedient, &c.

"MICH. MACKEY.

"Lieutenant, formerly Commander of his "Majesty's sloop George."

GLOUCESTER, July 30.

Our assizes were not concluded till eleven o'clock on Saturday night. Four criminals were capitally convicted, and are left for execution, viz. William Sheppard, John Roberts, John Hawkins, and Benjamin Cullick. They were charged with having broken into the house of George Jones, a horse-dealer of Hanham, near Bristol, and stealing from thence cash and bills to the amount of more than 150l.

The scheme of the robbery was suggested by Shepperd to Palmer, one of the gang, who turned King's evidence. Being informed that Jones, who was a man of property, would return from a fair on the evening of the 17th of March, Shepperd and Palmer, together with Gullick, Roberts, and Hawkins, determined to beset him as he went to his stable; but before they reached the house Jones was come home and gone to bed. In order to bring him down, they began to disturb the poultry, the cries of which succeeded in answering their purpose. He threw open the window, and called out who is there? No one answering, he came down stairs in his shirt, and unlocked the door; they instantly lifted up the latch, rushed in, and immediately knocked him down, whose cries soon brought his wife. A scuffle ensuing, one of the robbers took an opportunity of going up stairs, and under a pillow found the breeches of Jones and pockets of his wife, which he brought off, containing the booty above mentioned. They afterwards dragged Jones into the yard, where, in consequence of their blows, he was left for dead, and whilst Mrs Jones was alarming a neighbour, they made off. Upon a description of those villains being circulated, such persons were remembered to have been seen near Temple Back, Bristol, where, the next morning, they were fortunately apprehended.

NEW YORK, June 4.

The Board of Commissioners, now sitting at Philadelphia, in consequence of the treaty of amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, have within these few days determined, in the case of Bishop Inglis, that the loyalists and refugees have a right to claim (under the 4th article of the definitive treaty of peace, and the 6th article of the said treaty of amity) the debts due to them, notwithstanding their attainder and confiscation of their property, which are therefore no bar to it. The resolution of the Board on this subject is clear, explicit, and unambiguous.

List of the passengers by the ships from India, whose arrival we announced in our last:—

Per William Pitt—Mr Charles Collinson, Master Close, Captain Sam. Denny, Ensign Charles M'Bean, Master Clayton, Mrs Close; Masters Thomas Williams, Wm. Jones, Robert Richards, Mrs Maul, Miss Clayton, Colonel Tolson, Mrs Fancourt, Mrs Samuel, Mrs Payne, and Major Van Persphalow.

Per Lord Macartney—Colonel de Burr; Captains John Darley; J. G. Scott, M'Kenzie, Wardrobe, Ross; Lieutenants Georges, Young, Ridewood, Herries, M'Connegal, Sutherland, Tucker; Quarter-master Gaff, Mr John Gaff, Mr R

Wissett (died at sea), Assistant Surgeon J. Burrowes, Rev. D. Mackay, Mrs Nixon, Miss A. Chalmers, Eliza Berry, H. Nixon, Mrs Kennedy, Masters J. and R. Collins, D. Campbell, and J. and D. Kennedy.

Per General Goddard—Lieutenant-Colonel Pringle, Captains Mayberry and Dick, James Hay, Esq. Mr James Robertson, Serjeant M'Quin and children; Charles Mason, Ann Mason, John Brown, Margaret Anderson, Lucy Smith, James Pringle, James Hay, Francis Dick, Charles Robertson, John Dun, Jos. Collier, Ann and Margaret M'Quin, Colonel and Mr Monson, Mrs Bunbury, Major Masters, Captain Bowen, Lieutenants Manowry, Torrens, Adams, M'Comb and Ross, Ensign Butler.

Per Sir Stephen Lushington—Colonel Denby, Captain Polson, Lieutenant Power and children, Miss E. Tolfrey, Ann Jackson, Masters Edward Jackson and Henry Tolfrey, Colonels Fraser, Beresford, and Robertson, Major Elliot and Captain Campbell.

Per Lord Hawkesbury.—Colonel Robinson, Mrs Louis, Mr and Mrs Keating, Major French, Captains Robertson, Moore, O'Brien and Riddell, Captain and Mrs Ruden, Captain and Mrs Madden.

Per Sullivan—Colonel Gore, Captains Gilmore and Taylor, Lieutenants Bailey, Gibbs, and Corsellis, Mrs Holliday, Mrs Hind, and Mrs Cottrell.

Per Sir Edward Hughes—Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart. Colonel Oakes and Lady, Mess. Paton, Ponthieu, and Conant, Captain Stuart, Lieutenant M'Kenzie, Mrs Sartorious, and Miss Wales.

Per Friendship—Colonel Byard, Major Bellairs, and Captain Hunte.

THIS DAY's POST.

LONDON—August 3.

At a very late hour last night we received, by express, Paris papers to the 30th ult. Their contents are very uninteresting.

The capture of Baraguay d'Hilliers was known at Paris on the 28th, but no official intelligence has been published on the subject. No other intelligence respecting Buonaparte's squadron, or any part of it, is to be found in these Journals.

The negociation at Rastadt is said, in most of the French papers, to promise a successful issue, but this opinion is said to be founded on a letter from one of the French Plenipotentiaries there.

From the proceedings of the Council of Five Hundred, it will be seen that Geneva is destined to form the central place of a new department of France.

Letters from Petersburgh mention that the Emperor of Russia had sent a considerable force into the Crimea to be commanded by General Suwarrow, and that it was reported that he was preparing to declare war against the Batavian Republic.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday last, arrived last night.

By the Vienna article we learn, that Admiral Nelson and his squadron entered the harbour of Messina in Sicily, on the 19th ult. whence he sailed on the 23d for Malta, with an intention, it was supposed, of blockading that island.

Yesterday advices were received from St Domiugo, as late as the 6th of July. By them we learn, that the expedition sent from Cape Nicola Mole, consisting of 3500 men (and not 10,000, as was reported in the Jamaica newspapers,) against Aux Cayes, belonging to the Spaniards in St Domingo, has failed, and the troops are returned to Trois.

The expedition was placed under the command of Colonel Dessource and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart.—The former, with 1700 men, after a very fatiguing forced march of three days across the country, took possession of Trond Anglois, which was the object of his march; but the remaining forces under Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, having attempted to land fifteen miles from Tiberoon, several of the boats were stove, and overset by a violent surf, which continued three days, and the co-operation having thus failed, the expedition was forced to be abandoned. The capture of Tiberoon, would have been of great consequence, from its proximity to some part of Jamaica.

Private letters from the Mole state, that the Republican General Toussaint is every day sending out parties to reconnoitre that place, which he threatens to attack, in order to drive our troops out of every part of St Domingo.

The French General Baraguay d'Hilliers, taken in the Sensible French frigate, in the Mediterranean, with two other officers and their servants, have received their passports from Government to go on parole to France, and not to serve until regularly exchanged. This is done at a time when all other exchanges are at a stand.

The French General Baraguay d'Hilliers, is a tall man, between thirty and forty years of age, but has the appearance of a much older man, from imitating Van Butchell in the length of his beard, which reaches down to his middle. He wears his hair, which is remarkably long, quite straight, and overshadowing his face, in such a manner as only to leave his two eyes visible. His aides de camp, are remarkable for the smallness of their persons.

PARIS—July 27.

The French troops which extend from the north sea to Switzerland, are now to form one army only, the advanced guard of which is to be commanded by General Lefebure; the right wing by General Joubert; and the left wing by General Hatry. The Commander of the centre, and the Commander in Chief are not yet spoken of.

We are assured that Buonaparte, on quitting Malta, left 6000 men in garrison in that place, and carried with him 1500 sailors, whom he had got there.

It appears to be believed at the Luxemburgh, that Buonaparte is happily arrived at Alexandria. We have scarcely any news respecting him, because the English have, it is said, intercepted several packet-boats which were bringing intelligence. It is thought that the packet which was carrying Tallien after Buonaparte has been also taken; General Lanus was on board.

Tippoo Saib has sent Ambassadors to the Isle of France. They carried home with them a corps of six hundred Frenchmen, who may be of service in our future plans.

JULY 29.

Les Journal des Francs assures us that Baraguay D'Hilliers, sent from Malta by Buonaparte, to carry to the Directory the standards of the Order, the great Culverine of Soliman, and several other articles (it is even said considerable sums of money) has been taken, with the frigate on board which he was, and carried to England.

No intelligence of our squadron, nor of that of the English in the Mediterranean, has yet reached us.

A report has been in circulation for these some days past, that the Continental Peace had been signed at Rastadt, and the funds rose in consequence of it.

The last Bulletin from Rastadt renders this news very improbable. That peace will however be signed in a short time, we have little doubt, as a letter from one of our Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt assures us of it. But it is certainly not yet signed.

General Laho, who has arrived from the army of Italy at Paris, brings the news of a conspiracy, which has, he says, broke out at Milan, the object of which was to reduce the number of Directors in that Republic to three, and the Deputies to a fourth of the number appointed by the Constitution. Among the persons arrested as implicated in this plot is one of the Directors of the Cisalpine Republic, who has lately been removed from his office. A similar plot is said to have existed in the Roman Republic.

THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

VIENNA, July 18.

[FROM THE COURT GAZETTE.]

Advices from Malta of the 21st June, inclusive, state, that the French have found there immense treasures, all the precious effects of Loretto, the valuables of the great families of Italy, and the treasures belonging to the Order, the churches, and the hospitals, which were very considerable. On the 15th, the whole French fleet, leaving behind a sufficient garrison, sailed against Alexandria in Egypt. On the 19th, the Grand Master of Malta and several Grand Crosses put to sea; and on the 20th, orders were given for all French Knights and emigrants to quit the island.

The English fleet under Admiral Nelson, entered the harbour of Messina in Sicily, on the 19th June, and after remaining there three days, set sail on the 23d for Malta—previous to its sailing, the English Admiral declared, that he would sink every ship that should bring provisions to Malta. His design is concluded to be to blockade the Maltese islands, and prevent any provisions from being landed, without which they cannot long hold out.

MILAN, July 7.

General Brune has published a proclamation, in which he declares, that all the Abbies, Priories, Commanders, and other ecclesiastical property, in the *ci-devant* legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, are the property of the French Republic; they are consequently ordered to be sequestrated.

HAGUE, July 21.

Several ferments have taken place in the Patriotic Societies at Amsterdam, who are suspected to wish to destroy the present order of things; the Directory has, however, given orders that all those clubs shall be immediately shut up, and corporeal punishment, and even death, are to be inflicted on future offenders.

LEGHORN, July 6.

On the 4th inst. a Greek vessel arrived here, which left Malta on the 19th of last month. She reports that General Buonaparte, after leaving 5000 troops and four frigates there, sailed on the 17th ult. with the rest of the fleet and the convoy. He directed his course towards the islands of Cyprus and Candia, where he is to put troops on shore, with the consent of the Porte, as it is said.

The English fleet, under Admiral Nelson, passed the Lighthouse at Messina on the 20th.

This day (Aug. 3.) at twelve o'clock,
3 *per cent. con.* 48⅞ ¾ ⅞

LLOYD's MARINE LIST, AUGUST 3.

The Mary, Brailsford, and Backhouse, Hunter, from Liverpool, are put back to Jamaica, leaky.

The Adventure, ——, from Bahamas to Liverpool, is taken by the French.

The Roe, Carlisle, from Demerara to Liverpool, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

The Calypso, ——, from Baltimore to Rotterdam, is taken by a privateer, and carried to Helvoet

The Boreas, Pieschen, from Pernau to Liverpool, foundered in the Cottegate.

The Andromache, Syme, and Hope, Ebster, from Newfoundland to Lisbon, are taken by a French brig privateer, and sent to France.

WINDS AT DEAL.

July 31. S. S. E.—Aug. 1. S. S. W.—2. S. W.

MAILS.

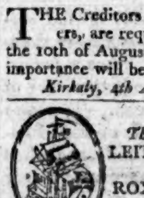
Arrived,——Ireland, 5.—Hamburgh 2.
Due,——Ireland, 2.—Hamburgh, 0.

TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JAMES WAN, late vintner at Plaisterers, are requested to meet at Plaisterers Inn, on Friday the 10th of August curt. at 12 o'clock noon, when matters of importance will be laid before the meeting.

Kirkaly, 4th August 1798.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,



The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,
LEITH PACKET,—WILLIAM SCOTT Master,
AND
ROXBURGH PACKET, T. TAYLOR Master,
Will take in Goods, the Leith till Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock; and the Roxburgh till Friday forenoon, at eleven o'clock when they will sail.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith August 6. 1798.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—AUGUST 6.

Our readers will find in the foregoing columns extracts from the Paris papers, and those Journals which have been brought by the Hamburgh Mail.

Some accounts were yesterday received from the fleet under Sir Alan Gardner, cruizing off Brest, which speak of the enemy having again made some movements which manifested a disposition to put to sea.—That port, however, remained so strictly watched, that no apprehensions were entertained of any squadron being able to get out.

A Yarmouth letter states, that when the Prince of Wales packet left Cuxhaven on Sunday last, it was there reported, that the King of Prussia had joined the Emperor of Germany, and that they intended to commence hostilities immediately against France.

The Repulse, Capt. Elms, 64 guns—Diana, Faulkner, 38—Doris, Lord Ranelagh, 36—Shannan, Frazer, 32—and Cerberus, M'Namara, 32, sailed from Lough Swilly 29th ult. to cruize off the Orkneys.

On the 1st current, died here, Mr GEORGE MELLIS, flesher in Edinburgh.

Friday morning, a duel was fought in the King's Park between Lieut.-Col. NEVILLE of the Rutlandshire cavalry, and Mr BAILIE, late of the same regiment, when the former gentleman was unfortunately wounded. We are sorry to say, the above was attended with very unpleasant circumstances. The parties tossed up who should fire first; the lot fell on Mr B. and we are informed, that, so soon as he fired, finding Col. N. was badly wounded, he, although desired to stop by his adversary, left the field without waiting for his fire. Mr B. is at present detained in jail.

Friday the remains of the 71st regiment, from India, marched through this city for Stirling. The regiment was raised in 1777-8, by LORD MACLEOD, and immediately sent to India.

EDINBURGH RACES.

Saturday, a very keen race was run between Captain FLETCHER's bay mare and Mr KINCAID's Triffle.—Triffle gained the first, and Captain Fletcher's mare gained the two last heats.

A hack race succeeded, which afforded two good heats.

ENTRY FOR THE DAY.

Mr Imry's Sparrowhawk,	1	1
Mr Dickson's brown horse,	2	dr

The first heat was very close.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

This day is fixed for the trial of ALEXANDER MACDONNEL, Esq. of Glengary.

The following indictment has been preferred against him:

George, &c. Whereas it is humbly meant and complained to us by our right trusty ROBERT DUNDAS, Esq. of Arniston, our advocate, for our interest, upon ALEXANDER MACDONNELL, Esq. of Glengary: That albeit, by the laws of God, the laws of this, and of every other well governed realm, murder is a crime of an heinous nature, and severely punishable, yet true it is, and of verity, that the said Alexander Macdonnel, above complained upon, is guilty actor, or art and part, of the foresaid crime; in so far as he did, on the 3d day of May last, in the year 1798, or upon one or other of the days of that month, or of the month of April immediately preceding, or of the month of June immediately following, on the muir or links between Fort George and Ardersier, parish of Ardersier, and county of Inverness, wickedly and feloniously discharge a pistol loaded with ball at the now deceased LIEUTENANT NORMAN MACLEOD of the 42d regiment of foot; in consequence of which, the said Lieutenant Norman Macleod was wounded on the right side immediately under the arm, the ball having penetrated through the right arm-pit into the back; and, notwithstanding every medical assistance having been immediately procured, the said Lieutenant Norman Macleod did, in consequence of the wound given him, as aforesaid, by the said Alexander Macdonnel, expire on the 3d day of June thereafter: And a paper, entitled, "Note of the appearances on Lieutenant Macleod's body upon examination after death," and signed "James Roy, garrison surgeon, James Moir, Southern Fencible regiment," being to be used in evidence against the said Alexander Macdonnel, will, for that purpose, be lodged in due time in the hands of the Clerk of the High Court of Justiciary, before which he is to be tried, that he may have an opportunity of seeing the same. At least, time and place above libelled, the said Lieutenant Norman Macleod was murdered, and the said Alexander Macdonnel, above complained upon, is guilty actor, or art and part of the foresaid crime: All which, or part thereof, being found proven, by the verdict of an assize, before our Lord Justice General, Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in a Court of Justiciary to be holden by them within the Criminal Court-house of Edinburgh, on the 6th day of August next, the said Alexander Macdonnel, above complained upon, ought to be punished with the pains of law, to deter others from committing the like crime in all time coming. Our will is, &c. Dated and signeted 10th July, 1798.

Further particulars in our next.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—July 30.

Mr O'DONNEL arose to express his approbation of the measures adopted by the Marquis Cornwallis for the extinction of rebellion, and the restoration of the country to peace and security. He conceived that by the merciful and humane line of conduct pursued by his Excellency, the country could alone be saved, without them ost horrible and grievous waste of its blood, and he hoped the happiest consequences from a continued action on this humane system. He was, however, surprised and indignant, to hear persons exclaiming without doors against these measures of mercy, while within doors they were wholly silent on the subject. This surprise and indignation was not lessened by the consideration that those clamours were raised, without examining the grounds of this mercy, or waiting to see its effects; and he intimated his intention of moving on Wednesday next, an address to his Excellency the Marquis Cornwallis, thanking him for his past measures, and expressing confidence in his future ones. Thus the sentiments entertained by every member of that House on the subject would be brought to the test.

Mr O'DONNEL likewise said, that if not taken out of his hands by some more suitable person, he would move the House to take into consideration a paragraph in *The Courier*, of the 25th inst. flagrantly libellous of some of the first characters in this country, and to whose early and continued exertions its salvation was owing. This infamous paragraph stated those personages as unfit to partake in the Government of Ireland, and marked them out as objects of assassination. It was in vain that the Irish press was restrained from an injurious and criminal licence, if disaffection was to be spread in this country, through the medium of a London print—and the first and best characters in Ireland wantonly vilified and abused. He would not dwell longer on the subject now, but would certainly bring it forward at a future day.

JULY 31.

After some routine business, the Attorney General presented the Attainder Bill against the estates of B. B. Harvey and C. Grogan, Esqrs. for High Treason and Rebellion.—It was read the first time.

Mr ATTORNEY GENERAL explained that as this bill would go to affect the rights of their persons, he should, in order to give ample time to those whom it might concern to come forward by petition or council on their own behelf, move that the bill be read the second time on the 9th of August.

Mr A MOORE made some objections to the principle of the bill, a participating of the persecuting spirit of the old feudal system, and recommended assimilation to the British principle in like bills.

Mr ATTORNEY GENERAL defended the principle of his bill as absolutely neccessary to the preservation of this country.

Mr DOBBS in very warm and energetic terms, deprecated every thing like a spirit of persecution, animosity, or resentment at this important crisis, pregnant as it was with the fate of the country. He conjured the House to cast a veil of oblivion over the faults of the people, and, having fallen into some errors themselves, not too proudly to forget that they were men, and as men inherited the common fate of error. The lenient and bright example of the Marquis Cornwallis he earnestly reccommended to their imitation, and the lenity of that venerated Nobleman he highly and most cordially approved of as the only species of policy that could rescue Ireland from destruction, to render it a country fit to inhabit. He disclaimed all party or personal motives—he was guided by nothing but a zealous wish for the salvation of his country, and to that great end the cordial concurrence of the House in the spirit of those humane measures adopted by the Marquis Cornwallis would tend.

The bill being read the first time, was ordered the second reading on the 9th of August.

Mr Serjeant STANLEY presented a petition against the bill on behalf of Mr Grogan Knox, brother and next heir to Cornelius Grogan. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Right Hon. Lord CASTLEREAGH moved that the House do at its present rising adjourn to Thursday se'ennight.

DUBLIN—July 31.

Monday a further respite was issued for Mr Oliver Bond, and on Sunday last Arthur O'Connor, Esq. Counsellor Sampson, Doctor M'Nevin, Counsellor Emmett, and others charged with High Treason, underwent an examination, previous to their obtaining the conditional terms, of being banished the country for ever—*Fr. Journ.*

Shipping Intelligence.

GLASGOW TONTINE LIST.

Lord Duncan, ——, is arrived at Jamaica, from Liverpool.
Edward, Wilson, at Barbadoes, from do.
Mary, Lyon, at St Vincent, from the Clyde.
Helena, Bain, at Jamaica, from do.
Elisabeth, Raside, at do. do.
True Briton, Wells, at do. do.
Harlequin, Topping, at St Kitt's, from Africa.

SOUND—PASSED UPWARDS.

July 23. Active, Milne, from Dundee for the Baltic, ballast.
John, Malcolm, from Kirkcaldy for Petersburgh, do.
William, Barton, from Dundee for do do.
Sea Flower, Bell, from Wemyss for Dantzic, do.
Industry, Ealer, from Dundee for the Baltic, do.
James and David, Cairns, from do for do do.
Elisa, Stewart, from Leith for Petersburgh, do.
London Packet, Robson, from Dundee for the Baltic, do.
Charlotte, Strong, from Alloa for do do.
Carrier, Ogilvie, from do for Memel, do.
24. Margreth, Miller from Kincardine for Copenhagen, coals
James and Ann, Mackie, from do for Pillau, do.
Marquis of Lorn, White, from Bo'ness for Petersburgh.
Hercules, Baxter, from Kirkcaldy for Memel, ballast.
Mary, Gerrea, from Dundee for Petersburgh, do.
Margareth, Kinnear, from do for do do.
Speedwell, Mackin, from do for the Baltic, do.
Dimond, Keller from do for do do.
Fame, Coutts, from Dundee, for the Baltic, balast.
Jane and Margaret, Lamond, from Greenock, for do. do.
Roman, Ure, from Eyemouth, for ditto, ditto.
Commerce, Martin, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Rose, Duncan, from Aberdeen, for Dantzic, ditto.
Katharine, Adamson, from Kirkcaldy, for the Baltic, do.
John, Allan, from Banff, for Petersburgh, do.
Fame, Henderson, from Dundee, for the Baltic, do.
Jane, Taylor, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Alexander, Caithness, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Two Brothers, Kay, ditto, ditto, ditto.
Hope, Carnegie, from Montrose, for Petersburgh, ditto.
Henrietta, Williamson, from Kirkcaldy, for ditto, ditto.
Lively, Howe, from Dundee, for the Baltic, ditto.
Nymph, Thornton, from Dundee, for Riga, ditto.
Christian and Janet, Miller, from Arbroath, for Petersb. do.
Industry, Hardie, from Anstruther, for Memel, do.
Juno, Bell, from Wemyss, for Dantzic, ditto.
Peggy, Adamson, from Anstruther, ditto, ditto.
Adeana, Landle, from Leven for Petersburgh, do.
Dutchess of Buccleugh, Barr, from Leith to Pillau, do.
Margreth, Brown, from Leith to Dantzick, do.
Thetis, Rutherford, from Dysart to Petersburgh, do.
Choice, Duncan, from do. for do. do.
Amity, Bauman, from Dundee for Riga, do.
Aid, Beattie, from Aberdeen for Petersburgh, do.

DOWNWARDS.

22 ——, Armstrong, from Petersburgh to Grangemouth
Henry, Beveridge, from Memel for Inverkeithing.
23 Ceres, Mackle. from do. to Leith.
Betsey, Scott, from Petersburgh, for Grangemouth.
Dolphin, Mitchison, from Riga for Montrose, flax.
Mary, Gordon, for Petersburgh for Leith. iron.
Hunter, Simpson, from Dantzic for do. do.

This morning arrived the Lord Hood and Osnaburg, from Leith, with the trade. Wind. N. W.

ELSINEUR, *July 24, 1798.* HOWDEN & CO.

ENGLISH ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

The Proprietors of the above highly patronized Undertaking inform the public, that they have now reprinted Volume I. which for some time past application has been made for, without their being able to supply the increasing demand for this Work of general utility and entertainment.

They now therefore republish, handsomely printed in Quarto No. I. price 6d. or Vol. I. Part I. price 10s. 6d. in boards,

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London—Printed for G. Kearsley, Fleet Street; W. Reid at Leith; A. Brown at Aberdeen; and Cameron and Murdoch, Glasgow.

☞ Messrs Mudie of Edinburgh no longer being agents for the sale of this Work in Scotland—the Booksellers in general are requested to forward their orders to G. Kearsley, Bookseller, London, by whom they will in future be executed.

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It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, or any other pernicious ingredient, and may be used with safety by women with child, and infants newly born, and is not disagreeable in its flavour. Its safety and dispatch is fully manifested by the Faculty adopting it in their private practice, which several of the most reputable have done for many years.

It becomes particularly necessary to caution those who are afflicted with the above distemper against imposition, as several unprincipled men have substituted their own pernicious trash (whose basis is Mercury) in its stead, and, taking advantage of the death of Mr Jackson, have put his name to their preparation.—You will therefore observe, as you regard your health, that the name of *J. Barclay* is wrote on the stamp (affixed to each box) without which it cannot be genuine.—Price 1s. 9d. each box.

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LOUIS XVI.—LATE KING OF FRANCE.

Extract from the Journal of M. Clery, relative to the treatment of Louis XVI. and his family, during their confinement in the Temple.

The King and his family, when they went out to walk, were under the neceſſity of paſſing a number of ſentinels, of whom a great many even at that period, were ſtationed in theinterior of the little tower. Theſe fellows always preſented their arms to the Municipal Officers and the Commanders of Legions, but when his Majeſty approached them, they either grounded their pieces, or with palpable wilfulneſs held them with the butt uppermoſt. One of theſe fellows, who was on guard in the interior, had the inſolence one day to write upon the inſide of the door of his Majeſty's apartment, "The guillotine is always ready, and waits for the tyrant Louis XVI." The King read theſe words, but on my making a motion to efface them, he deſired me to let them alone.

One of the porters belonging to the Tower, whoſe name was Rocher, a horrible looking fellow dreſſed like a pioneer, with a pair of prodigious whiſkers, a black hairy cap on his head, an immenſe ſabre by his ſide, and a bunch of maſſy keys tied to his girdle, always appeared at the door whenever he underſtood the King wanted to go out; but he took care never to open it till his Majeſty was juſt by his ſide, and then under pretence of chuſing the right key from the bunch, rattling them all the while with a frightful noiſe, he purpoſely kept the Royal Family waiting, till at length he drove back the bolts. Then running quickly down before them, he placed himſelf by the ſide of the laſt door, with a long pipe in his jaws, and as the members of the Royal Family paſſed him, but in particular the Princeſſes, he blew clouds of tobacco ſmoke in their faces.—Several of the national guards were highly amuſed with this inſolence, and uſed to gather round him with loud ſhouts of laughter at every puff, at the ſame time degrading themſelves by the moſt deteſtable converſation.—Some of them indeed, to enjoy the joke the more at their eaſe, brought a parcel of chairs out of the guard-houſe, and their ſeated themſelves! by this means almoſt wholly blocking up the narrow paſſage. While the family were taking their melancholy walk, the engineers flocked together to enjoy the dance, ſhouting forth all the while ſongs, at beſt revolutionary, frequently obſcene.

On their return to the Tower, the family were expoſed to a repetition of the ſame inſults: frequently the walls were covered over with the moſt indecent ſcrawls, written in a large character, purpoſely to attract their notice. Sometimes, for inſtance, you might read "Madame Veto ſhall kick in the air yet .... We know how to melt the old Hog's greaſe .... Down with the red ribbon. .... Choak the young wolves in time." &c. Sometimes they pourtrayed a gallows with a figure hanging upon it, under which was written, "Louis taking the air-bath." At other times, a Guillotine, with the inſcription, "Louis ſpitting in a bag," &c.

There were periods, however, when ſome tokens of loyalty or ſympathy were exhibited, which ſoftened the horrors of theſe dreadful perſecutions, producing the deeper effect that they occurred but too rarely.

One of the ſoldiers upon guard was ſtationed at the door of her Majeſty's apartment: He was an inhabitant of the ſuburbs, and was dreſſed with much neatneſs, though in a peaſant's garb. I was ſitting alone in the outer chamber with a book in my hand, when I obſerved that he was looking at me with fixed attention, and appeared much agitated. I roſe up to paſs him, but, after preſenting his arms to me, he ſaid with a faultering voice, "you cannot paſs here."—Why not?"—"My orders are to keep you conſtantly in my ſight."—"You are under a miſtake," ſaid I.—"What! Sir, are you not the King?"—"You do not know his Majeſty then?" "No, Sir, I have never ſeen him; but I would to heaven I could ſee him any where but here." "Hiſt! ſpeak low; I am now going into that chamber; I will leave the door a-jar, and you ſhall ſee the King. He is ſitting near the window with a book in his hand. I communicated to the Queen the inclination the ſoldier had expreſſed, and her Majeſty having acquainted the King, he had the goodneſs to walk from the one chamber to the other in order to indulge him. After he had returned, I went up to the ſoldier again, "Ah! Sir (ſaid he) how good the King is! Ah! how much he loves his children!" The poor fellow was ſo much affected, that he could hardly ſpeak. "No (cried he, ſtriking his breaſt), I cannot believe he has done us ſo much evil." I was fearful leſt his exceſſive agitation ſhould betray him, and left him.

On the 21ſt day of September, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a Municipal Officer called Lubin, ſurrounded by a number of Gendarmes on horſeback, and an immenſe crowd of people, came before the Tower to read a proclamation. The trumpets ſounded, and every thing was ſilent. We then could diſtinctly hear proclaimed, the abolition of royalty, and the eſtabliſhment of a Republic.

The ſame evening I acquainted the King, that there was a want of additional curtains and bed-clothes for the Prince's bed, as the weather was now beginning to grow cold. His Majeſty ordered me to write down the demand, which he ſigned. In this card I made uſe of exactly the ſame expreſſions as formerly; ſuch as, "The King demands for his ſon, &c." ..... "You are extremely inſolent, ſaid Deſtournelles, to date to make uſe of a title which has been aboliſhed by the voice of the people, as you have this moment heard." I told him that I had indeed heard a proclamation read, but that I knew nothing whatever of its purport. "Why, then, I'll inform you, ſaid I; it proclaimed the abolition of royalty; and you may tell *that gentleman*, pointing to the King, that he ought inſtantly to drop a title which the people no longer recognize."—"I cannot change this billet, replied I, becauſe the King has already ſigned it; he would aſk me the reaſon of it, and you know very well that it does not belong to me to inform him."—"As to that, you may do what you pleaſe (ſaid he); only I muſt inform you, that I will not forward your demand in its preſent ſhape." Next day, Madame Elizabeth ordered me, when I wrote for any thing in future, to make uſe of the following terms: "It is neceſſary for the ſervice of Louis XVI. .... of Marie Antoinette ..... of Louis Charles ... of Marie Thereſe .... of Marie Elizabeth," &c.

I had hitherto been obliged to make theſe demands very often. The ſmall quantity of linen in their Majeſty's poſſeſſion, had been lent them by perſons belonging to the Court * during the time they were detained at the Feuillans, it being impoſſible to procure any from the Palace at the Thuilleries, every thing there having been giving up to pillage on the tenth of Auguſt. The Royal Family were particularly in want of wearing apparel, the Princeſſes being obliged every day to mend their old ones, and it frequently happened, before ſhe could get his Majeſty's, that Madame Elizabeth was obliged to wait till he was in bed. At laſt, however, I got an order, after a thouſand applications, that ſome new linen ſhould be made for them; but the ſempſtreſſes having unfortunately marked it all with a Crown over the names, the Municipal Officers inſiſted that the Princeſſes ſhould pick out theſe ſymbols of royalty, and they were obliged to comply.

I learned from a Municipal Officer, on the 26th of September, that they were planning the ſeparation of the King from his family, and that the apartment in the great Tower, which they had appointed for his reception, would ſoon be ready. With extreme caution I unfolded to the King this new invention of cruelty, aſſuring him how deeply I felt in being thus obliged to afflict him. "You cannot confer on me," replied his Majeſty, "a ſtronger teſtimony of affection; I require that your zeal may conceal nothing; I am prepared for all. Diſcover, if you can, the day of the cruel ſeparation, that you may give me notice."

On the 29th of September, at ten o'clock in the morning, five or ſix Municipal Officers appeared in the Queen's apartment, where the Royal Family were aſſembled. One of them, called Charbonnier, read to the King an arrete of the Council of the Commune, which injoined them "to carry away the pens, ink, paper, pencils, and even manuſcripts that might be found about the perſons, and in the apartments of the priſoners; as alſo thoſe of the valet de chambre, and other ſervants in the Tower; and when you want any thing," added he, "Clery may come down and write your requeſts in a regiſter which will remain in the hall of the Council."

The King and his family, without uttering the ſlighteſt animadvertion, ſearched themſelves, and gave up their papers, pencils, pocket inſtruments, &c. The officers then ſearched the apartments and cabinets, taking out the articles ſpecified in the arrete. I was informed by one of them that this very night the King was to be removed into the great Tower. I was enabled to convey this intelligence to the Queen by means of Madame Elizabeth.

In truth, after ſupper as the King was retiring from the Queen's apartment to go up to his own, a Municipal Officer deſired him to ſtay, the Council having ſomething to communicate. A quarter of an hour after, the Municipal Officers, who in the morning had carried off the papers, again entered, and read to the King a ſecond arrete of the Commune, which decreed his removal to the great Tower. The King, although apprized of this event, was ſenſibly aggitated anew by its completion. His diſconſolate family, meanwhile, were ſtriving to read in the eyes of the officers the whole extent of their deſigns. The King whilſt leaving them heard their adieus with the moſt alarming preſentiments, and this ſeparation, the forerunner of ſo many calamities, was among the moſt afflicting moments which their Majeſties had hitherto experienced in the Temple. I followed the King into his new priſon.

His Majeſty's apartment in the great Tower was by no means yet finiſhed. There was in it no furniture excepting one bed. The painters and workmen were ſtill employed in it, inſomuch that an intollerable ſmell was diffuſed throughout, which I feared would be hurtful to the King. They had appointed for me an apartment very remote from the King. I earneſtly implored to be brought nearer.

I paſſed the firſt night on a chair beſide his Majeſty, who, next day, with much difficulty, obtained for me an apartment adjoining to his own. After his Majeſty had riſen, I wanted to return to the Little Tower, to dreſs the young prince; the Municipal Officers prevented me. Veron, one of them, ſaid to me, "You are to have no more communication with the priſoners, nor is your maſter to have any more; he muſt not even again ſee his children." At nine o'clock, the King deſired that he might be conducted to his family. "We have no authority for that," ſaid the officers. His Majeſty then dropped a few obſervations. They made no reply.

In half an hour afterwards, two Municipal Officers entered, followed by a boy, who carried to the King a bit of bread and a glaſs of lemonade for his breakfaſt. He expreſſed to them his deſire to dine with his family. They anſwered, that they would require the commands of the Commune. "But," rejoined the King, "my valet de chambre may go down; it is he who attends my ſon, and there is nothing to prevent his continuance in his ſervice."—"That is not in our option," ſaid the officers, and withdrew.

During this interval, I was in a corner of the apartment, ſunk in grief, and a prey to the moſt heart-breaking reflections on the fate of this auguſt family. On the one hand, I beheld the ſorrows of my maſter, whilſt on the other, I imaged the young prince abandoned to other hands. They had even already hinted at the probability of his ſeparation from their Majeſties; and, what a new ſource of anguiſh would not ſuch a privation occaſion in the Queen!—My mind was filled with theſe tormenting thoughts, when the King advanced towards me, holding in his hand the bread which had been brought him. Offering me the half of it, he ſaid, "They have forgot your breakfaſt, it ſeems; accept of this, the remainder is enough for me." I declined it; but he inſiſted on my compliance. I could could not ſuppreſs my tears; the King perceived them, and allowed his own to fall.

At ten o'clock, other Municipal Officers brought in the workmen to proceed in fitting up the apartment. One of theſe officers informed the King, that he had juſt been ſtanding by whilſt his family breakfaſted, and that they were in good health. "I thank you," anſwered the King; "I pray you to impart to them intelligence of me, and to ſay that I am well. Cannot I have ſome books," he added, which I left in the Queen's apartment? You will oblige me, in ſending them hither, for I have nothing to read." His Majeſty mentioned the books which he wanted. The officer conſented; but, being unable to read, he propoſed that I ſhould accompany him. I felicitated myſelf on his ignorance, and bleſſed Providence for having vouchſafed me this tranſient conſolation. The King charged me with ſome orders; his eyes expreſſed the reſt.

I found the Queen in her apartment, ſurrounded by her children and Madame Eliſabeth. They were all weeping; and my entrance increaſed their agitation. They put a thouſand queſtions reſpecting the King, which I was conſtrained to anſwer with cautious reſerve. The Queen, addreſſing herſelf to the Municipal Officers who had accompanied me, earneſtly renewed her requeſt of being admitted to the King, for at leaſt a few moments daily, and at the time of meals. Their lamentations and tears were now ſwallowed up in ſhrieks of deſpair. "Well, well," ſaid a Municipal Officer, they ſhall dine together to-day; but, as our conduct is ſubjected to the *arrêté* of the Commune, we ſhall conform ourſelves to-morrow to its injunctions." In theſe ſentiments his colleagues coincided. At the very idea of reviſiting the King, ſomething like a gleam of joy penetrated the hearts of this unhappy family. The Queen, claſping her children in her arms, Madame Eliſabeth, with hands uplifted towards Heaven, adored the Almighty for this unexpected felicity, and exhibited a ſpectacle the moſt intereſting. Some of the Municipal Officers could not withhold their tears (the only tears which I ſaw them ſhed in this frightful abode.) One of them, the ſhoemaker Simon, ſaid, audibly enough, "I fancy theſe b——s of women could make *me* weep!—then addreſſing the Queen, "When you were deſtroying the people, on the 10th of Auguſt, there was no weeping among you."—The Queen replied, "The people is extremely deluded with reſpect to our feelings."

I then collected and carried to the King the books which he wanted. The Municipal Officers went in along with me, to announce to his Majeſty that he ſhould ſee his family. I remarked to the officers that I might doubtleſs continue in the ſervice of the young Prince and Princeſſes. To this they aſſented. I was thus enabled to unfold to the Queen what was paſſing, and all the ſufferings of the King ſince his ſeparation from his family. Dinner was ſerved up in the King's apartment where his family was aſſembled, and one might form an eſtimate of the terrors which had alarmed them, from the emotion which they now diſplayed. We heard no more of the arrete of the Commune, and the Royal Family continued to meet together at the time of meals, as well as in their walks. After dinner, they ſhewed the Queen the apartment which was preparing for her above that of the King. She beſought the workmen to finiſh it ſpeedily; but three weeks elapſed after this period, whilſt they were accompliſhing their taſk.

Meanwhile I continued my attendance as well on their Majeſties, as on the young Prince and the Princeſſes. Their employments were nearly the ſame as formerly. The aſſiduity of the King in inſtructing his ſon experienced no interruption, but the reſidence of the Royal Family in two ſeparate towers, whilſt it rendered the vigilance of the Municipal Officers more difficult, rendered it alſo more irkſome. Their number was increaſed, and their ſuſpicion left me few means of being informed of what occurred abroad. The following are thoſe of which I availed myſelf: I obtained leave for my wife to come to the Temple once a week, under the ſemblance of bringing for me linen and other neceſſaries; ſhe was always accompanied by a female friend, who paſſed for her relation. No one evinced a more cordial affection for the Royal Family, than this lady, in the meaſures which ſhe undertook, and the riſks which ſhe ran on many occaſions. On their arrival I was ſent for to the Council Chamber, but I was allowed to converſe with them only in the preſence of the Municipal Officers, who watched us cloſely. Their firſt viſits therefore by no means anſwered my deſign. I intimated to them the expediency of coming in future at one in the afternoon. This was the time of walking, during which moſt of the Municipal Officers uſed to follow the Royal Family, and when only on remained in the Council Chamber; ſo that when a civil man happened to be left, he allowed us a little more freedom, without, however, permitting us to be out of his ſight.

Having thus facilitated our ſpeaking without being overheard, I enquired about the perſons for whom the Royal Family were intereſted, and I learned what was going forward in the Convention. It was my wife who had engaged the crier whom I have already mentioned, to come daily to the precincts of the Temple, and to proclaim, with many repetitions, the ſubſtance of the journals. To theſe notices I added what I could learn from ſome Muncipal officers, and above all from a very truſty ſervant of the King's table, who from attachment to his Majeſty, had got himſelf and two of his comrades, Marchand and Chretien, employed in the Temple. Theſe brought into the Tower the victuals of the Royal Family, which were dreſſed in a kitchen at a conſiderable diſtance. They were beſides employed to purchaſe proviſions, and Turgi going in his turn twice or thrice in the week, was enabled to procure intelligence of what was paſſing.

The difficult point was to communicate to me his information, as they would not allow me to ſpeak to him except about the ſervice of the Royal Family, and then ouly in the preſence of the Municipal Officers. When, therefore, he had ſomething to tell me, he made a ſign agreed on, and I contrived to detain him under various pretences. I ſometimes begged him to comb my hair, whilſt Madame Elizabeth, who knew my intention, kept talking with the Municipal Officers. I thus found the time neceſſary for our converſations. At other times I feigned an errand for him into my room; he ſeized the opportunity to throw under my bed the journals, memorials, and other papers which he had procured for me.

To be continued.

* The Counteſs of Sutherland, Lady of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, found means to ſend the Queen ſome linen and other articles intended for the Dauphin. Her Majeſty ordered me ſhortly afterwards to return them to her Ladyſhip, accompanied by a letter of thanks written in her name. (At this time her Majeſty was deprived of pen and ink.) The Municipal Officers, however, would not allow them to be ſent back, but kept both the linen and the other articles.

SEQUESTRATIONS. &c.

July 31.—John and William Donalds, Merchants in Greenock.—Creditors to meet in James Fraſer's, vintner there, on Wedneſday the 15th Auguſt, at one P. M. to chuſe an interim factor; and on the 12th September, to chuſe a truſtee.

Creditors of John Geekie, Drover and Cattle-dealer at Keithock, to meet in John Martin's, vintner, Brechine, on the 21ſt Auguſt, at noon, to take into conſideration matters of importance.

To the Creditors of
JOHN DURNO, Advocate in Aberdeen.

THE Creditors of the ſaid JOHN DURNO, or their Agents properly authoriſed, are requeſted to meet within the houſe of George Ronald, vintner in Aberdeen, upon Wedneſday the 15th day of Auguſt curt. at 12 noon, in order to concert meaſures for the proper management of his affairs.

LANDS OF CATIE, IN ABERDEENSHIRE.
TO BE SOLD,

THE LANDS of CATIE, lying in the pariſh of Tough, and an adjoining lot of the eſtate of Finzeach, conſiſting of the Meadow Lands of Pittuthills and Newbigging, in the pariſh of Keig. This property conſiſts altogether of about 176 acres Scotch meaſure of arable land, excluſive of dykes, roads, and avenues, 157 acres of young wood, in a very thriving condition, and above 200 acres of green glens, paſture, and hill. Leſs than one fourth of the arable land only is under leaſe, moſt of the remainder is improven, and in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation, each field having a belt of wood around it, and a ſtream of running water within or that may eaſily be introduced at the higheſt part. There are on the premiſſes a new manſion houſe, which commands a complete view of the country of Alford, and a ſet of offices ſufficient for a large farm. The lands are clear of any thirlage or aſtriction, and the teinds were valued and exhauſted before any improvements were made.

For further particulars, application may be made to Alexander Grant, W. S. Edinburgh, Alexander Moir, Eſq. of Scotstown, or John Durno, advocate in Aberdeen.

LANDS IN KINCARDINESHIRE,
FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on the 20th of November next, if not previouſly ſold by private bargain,

THE LANDS of PITNAMOON, DRONACHMYRE, and Part of GALLOWHILLOCK, being Parts of the Barony of Pheddo, lying within the pariſhes of Fordoun and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine.

Theſe lands conſiſt of about 360 acres arable, 70 of paſture, and 58 of muir, on which there is a thriving plantation of 15 acres. About one third of the property is let upon leaſes of moderate endurance, at a rent of 90l. on the expiry of which a conſiderable riſe of rent will be obtained—and the proprietor has lately, at a great price, purchaſed up the leaſe on the reſt of the property, being a farm of 220 acres arable, beſides paſture—to which a purchaſer will have acceſs at Martinmas 1799. On this farm there is a good farm-houſe, lately built, with ſuitable offices, and it may be readily let at above 200l. per annum.

Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 396l. Scots.—A purchaſer, if he inclines, may have as much more of ſuperiority as will make up a freehold qualification. The public burdens are moderate, and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhauſted.

John Gore will ſhew the marches, and Mr Johnſton at Pitnamoon, will give any information that may be required to any perſon deſirous of viewing the grounds; and for further particulars apply to Maxwell Gordon and John Moriſon, writers the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARK-SHIRE.

To be Sold, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 22d day of Auguſt curt. at two o'clock afternoon,

SEVERAL PARTS and PORTIONS of the Lands and Barony of SYMINGTON, lying in the pariſh of Symington, and ſhire of Lanark; including the Villa called SYMINGTON LODGE, and Farm thereto annexed, with the Mill and Mill Lands of Symington, and aſtricted multures; as alſo ſeveral other farms to the amount in whole of about 280l. ſterling of yearly rent.

Theſe Lands are to be expoſed to ſale, to hold ſo of the Proprietor.——Are moſt pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Clyde, in a healthy country, having the populous village of Symington immediately adjacent, and being within three miles of Biggar, and eight of Lanark, the county town;—In which reſpects they well merit the attention of perſons deſirous to eſtabliſh cotton mills, bleachfields, or other manufactures where a command of water, and a conſiderable population are reckoned of advantage. There are leaſes upon the lands yeilding about 180l. ſter. of yearly rent. But the villa and farm of Symington Lodge, rated at 100l. per annum, are in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, and may be entered to at Martinmas. The whole are capable of the higheſt improvement; and as the villa of Symington Lodge, in the immediate vicinity of the Clyde, was built for, and has been occupied as the reſidence of a genteel family, having coach-houſe and other ſuitable offices, gentlemen engaged in manufactures or agriculture, or fond of the country amuſements of fiſhing, hunting, and ſhooting, will find the premiſſes a moſt deſirable, as well as profitable acquiſition.

There are already conſiderable plantations on different parts of the eſtate upon which no value is put, although they are not only an ornament to the country, but would even at preſent fetch a conſiderable price; and the Proprietor has reſerved pieces of ground from ſeveral of the farms for the purpoſe of forming additional plantations, which a purchaſer may execute according to his own taſte.

If intending offerers ſhall ſignify an inclination to have the premiſſes expoſed in lots inſtead of *in cumulo*, the articles of ſale ſhall be ſo framed as to ſuit them; provided there appears a probability of diſpoſing of the whole ſubjects to be ſold in that way.

William Smyth at Symington will ſhow the ſeveral farms intended to be expoſed to ſale; and for further particulars, application may be made to James Home, clerk to the ſignet, Merchant Street, Edinburgh, who is authoriſed to ſell by private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

SALE OR LEASE OF LANDS
IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

To be Sold by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Fiſher, vintner in Arbroath, on Saturday the firſt day of September 1798—if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private bargain;

THE LANDS of WEST KIRKTON, conſiſting of [illegible] Scots acres, or thereby, lying in the pariſh of St Vigeans, about a mile from the town and harbour of Arbroath. The lands have within theſe three years been not only highly improved, and manured with dung and lime, but an excellent ſteading of offices and farm dwelling houſe have been erected on them, at a very conſiderable expence; and as the proprietor has recently bought up the leaſe of the farm, a purchaſer may enter to the whole at Martinmas next, with the exception of about 20 acres under leaſe to four ſmall tenants, who pay a rent of 36l. 13s. 1d. per annum, (inſtead of 34l. as formerly advertiſed by miſtake.)

An inventory of the title deeds, which are unexceptionable, is in the hands of Colin Bruce, Arbroath, to whom, or to the proprietor at Hoſpitalfield, intending purchaſers may apply for further particulars.

If theſe lands are not ſold, they will be let for 19 years after Martinmas next.

John Croal, the preſent tenant, will ſhow the lands and marches.

Upset Price Reduced.
LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday 29th Auguſt 1798, at ſeven o'clock evening,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LAURESTON, and MILL and MILL LANDS of TROTTICK, lying in the pariſh of Lonforgan, and ſhire of Perth, about eight miles weſt from Dundee, and three from Polgavie, a ſhipping port in the Carſe of Gowrie.

The lands conſiſt of 300 acres or thereby, of which nearly 80 are under planting, chiefly above 21 years old, in the moſt thriving condition.

Since the property was laſt advertiſed, a bed of marle, not exceeding three feet from the ſurface, has been diſcovered on the lands of Laureſton, which will greatly enhance the value of the ſubjects. There is an excellent freeſtone quarry on the eſtate.

There is a good Manſion-houſe on Laureſtone, and a Garden, conſiſting of about three-fourths of an acre, incloſed with high walls, covered on both ſides with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds; and the ſteadings and office-houſes are in good repair.

This eſtate commands an agreeable view of the river Tay.

The lands hold of ſubjects ſuperior for payment of very trifling feu-dutys.

Application may be made for further particulars, to Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtates of John Wemyſs and Sons, merchants there, or James Campbell, W. S. will ſhew the title-deeds, plan, rental of the eſtate, with the articles.

Ebenezer M'Killop, ſchoolmaſter in Abernyte, near Laureſton, will ſhew the premiſſes.

HIGH WATER AT LEITH,—			Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Tueſday,	Auguſt	7.	9	51	10	19
Wedneſday,	——	8.	10	48	11	18
Thurſday,	——	9.	11	49	11	59

Printed by Robert Allan, old Fish Market Clo[se,] every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Price L. 3 : 18 s. per annum, when called for.—L. 4. delivered in Town, or in Leith; and L. 4 : 4 s. ſent by Poſt.